EXTRA JOURNAL.

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EXTRA JOURNAL.

Under the direction of the Whig State Cent'l Committee.

SPRINGFIELD...ILLINOIS.

JUNE 10, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

Whig Candidates for Congress.

1ST DISTRICT,
J. L. D. MORRISON.

3D DISTRICT,
JUSTIN HARLAN.

4TH DISTRICT
GILES SPRING.

5TH DISTRICT,
O. H. BROWNING.

6TH DISTRICT,
CYFUS WALKER.

7TH DISTRICT,
JOHN J. HARDIN.

THE PACKED CONVENTION OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

It is tolerably certain that our editorial brother of the Chicago Democrat, has over-acted in procuring his nomination for Congress. The case is pretty plain that he packed the Convention for his benefit. Instead of that Convention meeting to deliberate, they met simply to carry into effect an arrangement made by Wentworth and a few others, to give him the nomination.

Every observing man must have long known what was going on in that District in reference to this matter. Wentworth managed well, and only failed in this,—that his movements were not *sufficiently* secret to escape detection. He has had his eye upon the nomination for the last two years. And to make fair weather for himself he has used *his press* exclusively for his own benefit in this particular. Wherever he has found an individual in any one of the counties composing his district, that he could use in the matter, he has bedaubed him with flattery, until such person has believed that he was a *brilliant light* in the world—that he *was made so* by Wentworth—and that as a matter of duty he should *shine* for his benefit. This disposition was encouraged by fulsome letters; and the result was, that when the Convention met, Wentworth had a majority of the members present. So obvious was the fact, that the Convention had been thus packed, that in the selection of delegates the people had not been consulted—that Dr. Murphy and his friends, withdrew from the Convention.

Another fact in relation to this matter may be well stated. Dr. Murphy and Col. Wentworth were the principal men spoken of a candidates in the 4th District. To destroy Murphy—to blast him in the estimation of the people of the District, as we have reason to believe, a most infamous charge was published in the Democrat against him—nothing less than a charge of Sodomy against Dr. Murphy. While Murphy was attending to his duties as a Representative of Cook and Lake counties in the Legislature, two hundred miles from home, this charge was published in the Democrat, and scattered over the whole District. What was its obvious object and effect? Its object was to render the name of RICHARD MURPHY infamous, and unquestionably, by prostrating Dr. Murphy temporarily, at least, had its influence to elevate his rival. It is true that a few weeks since the charges were met and refuted by the Grand Jury of Lake county; but the poison had taken effect, and the manner in which their statement was published in the Chicago Democrat (and we have seen it so stated in the Ottawa Free Trader,) was not calculated to repair the injury inflicted upon Dr. Murphy.

We have stated these facts that the public may be aware of some of the measures which have induced a considerable portion of the Democrats of the 4th District to oppose the election of Wentworth. They wish to place their *veto* upon the measures adopted by Wentworth to secure his nomination, and to humble his rival.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Judge HARLAN is the very man to represent this District in Congress. He has never played the demagogue to secure office; never "bobbed" from one party to an other to catch the rising flood and float into power. Neither the hope of office on the one hand, nor the fear of losing office on the other, has led him for a moment to abandon his cherished principles. In these respects, he is the antipode of his opponent. And yet Judge HARLAN is not a proscriptive party man; he does not unnecessarily connect his public acts with political considerations--as is well known to his fellow-citizens--but at all times his course is such as honest men will approve. The people of the 3d District can confide in him. His long residence with them, has identified him with them. *They know him*--and that knowledge is to his entire advantage. All that is needed to secure his succeis a properss,] degree of effort *on his part*. We are aware of his indisposition to go personally into the counties of his district, and visit the people; but there is necessity for his doing this. Those who called him from his retirement, desire him to take those steps to secure his election.—We confess that we feel a deep solicitude on this subject--and the more so, as we have the concurrent opinion of several gentlemen who are familiar with the state of public feeling in the third Congressional District, that with a due degree of industry Judge HARLAN will be elected.

☞Neither Vermillion, Champaign or Iroquois Counties were represented in the Whig Congressional Convention at Ottawa. The object of the locos in attaching these counties to the 4th District, was to swallow up the whig vote and render it ineffective in electing a whig Representative in a *Wabash* District, to which they should have been attached. We trust, however, that the Whigs of these counties will not further the designs of the locos by inactivity. *There is a strong hope of carrying even the 4th District if our friends do their duty.* A large number of our opponents will not support Wentworth, for reasons stated in a preceeding article--and for GILES SPRING every good citizen may justly feel proud in casting his vote. He is "every inch a whig"--a courteous, industrious, and able man--above the low arts of the demagogue--just such a man as the people of the 4th District require to represent their important interests in Congress. We trust, therefore, that our friends in Vermillion, Champaign and Iroquois, will waken up--that they will arouse the energies they evinced in 1840—and with their sweeping majorities secure the success of principle in the 4th District.

Orron P. Rockwell, escaped from the Jail at Independence, Mo. some days since; but was retaken and returned to his prison.

IS THE REGISTER CRAZY?

From the State Register of the 2d inst:

> "The democrats have been the firm friends o the tariff system—that is, a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to our manufactures. Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Benton, and all our eminent democrats, are its acknowledged advocates. They are the enemies of a *protective* high pressure tariff, such as the whigs have made—a tariff made for the benefit of manufacturers alone, which robs every other class of community and enriches them; such a one as the whigs passed last Congress."

Some few weeks since the Register insisted that "Nature intended this for an agricul- "tural country, and it was folly for men to "attempt to turn it from what the Almighty "intended it." Now the tune is changed. Now the democrats have always been for a tariff system, with incidental protection to build up manufactures! Van Buren, Johnson and all are for such a tariff—but they are against the high pressure protective tariff the whigs have made! Isn't this beautiful?—The "high protective tariff" thus denounced is lower than the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, for both of which most of the leaders of the loco foco party voted!! And the present tariff to which the Register says Mr. Buchanan is opposed, Buchanan voted! Sure the Register man cannot be sane—else he must have a *very high* opinion of the intelligence of his readers.

MR. CALHOUN'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE WEST.

Our agricultural readers will recollect that Congress at its late session passed a law, authorizing the establishment of two agencies in the West, one at St. Louis, and the other at Louisville, for the purpose of purchasing water-rotted hemp of Western farmers for the use of the Government. This law was not passed without meeting the strongest opposition on the part of John C. Calhonn and his friends. It is strange, indeed, that Mr. Calhoun should have opposed the measure. He knew that it was specially designed to promote the interests of the Western farmers;--he knew that the West was capable of furnishing the country with the six or eight millions of dollars worth of hemp and articles manufactured from hemp, which are imported yearly into this country from Europe; he knew that if this could be effected, it would add immensely to the wealth of our farmers and to the resources of our country; —and yet he opposed it! Why was this done? Solely on the ground that he had rather buy the article from the serfs of Russia, than from our own citizens. Still John C. Calhoun is one of the men the loco focos wish to impose on the West for President.

Why are not the agencies established in pursuance of law?--Can any of our brother editors inform us?

Nothing seems to *bother* our free trade loco focos so much as to be told of the low prices of goods in our stores. They have loudly asserted that the duty laid upon any description of goods is added to the price of the article, whether that article is imported or manufactured in this country or not. Hence they dislike to see goods sold for less than the duty on the imported article. It gives the lie to their entire theory. They want to go back to the times when hum-hums sold for three bits a yard, and when even "a mouse trap could not be manufactured in America."

The Shelby (Ky.) News, states that Mr. Richard Young, of Jessamine county, has sold a portion of his hemp, of last year's crop, at the Boston Navy Yard, for $280 per ton.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The loco foco party while Mr. Van Buren was President, bankrupted the Government—spending millions upon millions beyond the amount of its yearly revenues, and leaving the succeeding administration to foot its bills.—These facts appear from the following data: When Mr. Van Buren went into office, there were *six millions* in the Treasury; he also took and spent *eight millions* of stock in the U. S. Bank, owned by Government; he also used up the fourth instalment due to the States, *nine millions* more; and when he went out of office, he had issued of Treasury notes, which were unredeemed, *six and a half millions*—making an expenditure during the four years he was President, beyond the amount of revenues received during the same period of about THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

This is not all. When President HARRISON was inaugurated, March 4, 1841, the outstanding appropriations made under Mr. Van Buren's administration amountnd to about *twenty nine millions*—thus swelling the amount of the liabilities of government during the administration of Martin Van Buren, over and above the amount of revenues received during his term of office, (excepting nine millions of outstanding appropriations that were imposed upon him when he came into power) to the sum of *fifty millions of dollars!*

☞The loco focos are opposed to distribution. Yet at the last session of the Legislature they were glad enough to put the distribution money into the treasury—by means of which the State was enabled to pay to the counties the monies due them on the School Fund. Without this money the State would have been compelled to pay the counties their School interest in Auditor's warrants. For the past year, therefore, the children of this State are mostly indebted to Mr. Clay's land bill for whatever advantages they have derived from common schools.

☞O. B. FICKLIN, the loco candidate for the 3d district, made a speech at Shelbyville on the 15th instant. Gen. THORNTON was present, and was called on to answer him. There was but little left of Ficklin when he concluded. Ficklin came to the same conclusion, but attempted a rejoinder. It was just about as weak a thing as might have expected—"full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

John C. Calhoun's opinions of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren:

> "General Jackson (said Mr. C.) has many high qualifications; has courage and firmness; is bold, warlike and *audacious*—though *not true to his word or faithful to his pledges!*"
>
> "Mr. Van Buren (said he in the same speech) has none of these recommendations; he is not of the race of the lion or tiger; he belongs to a lower order—the *fox and the weasel.*"

This Mr. Calhoun the Register will support cheerfully, if nominated for President of the United States.

A COMPARISON.

The average amount of yearly expenditures during the administration of Martin Van Buren, was $35,146,320 29. The amount of the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1844, was $16,322,837--less by $2,520,056 19 THAN HALF the annual average expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

☞Mr. WALKER has taken the field in the 6th District. The Warsaw Message says that his speech in Warsaw, was happy, eloquent and convincing. We see it stated in the Register that Col. Richardson of Schuyler replied to Mr. Welker, at Carthage, and used him up! Whew!

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Whig Convention.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Convention assembled at Joliet, on Thursday, May 15th, at the Methodist Church, at 2 P. M. Mr. J. W. Norriss, of McLean, read the circular of the La Salle county corresponding committee calling the convention, and moved that the Convention be organized by the appointment of Simon Kinney, of Bureau, as President, which motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. S. Lisle Smith, of Cook, moved that Zera Patterson, of McLean, Allen Boomer, of Boone, and Ebenezer Neff, of LaSalle, be appointed Vice Presidents.

Mr. G. W. Meeker, of Cook, moved that I. D. Harmon, of Du Page, and J. W. Norriss, of McLean, act as Secretaries of the Convention.

The Convention being thus organized, a committee of five consisting of Messrs. Smith, of Cook, Pierce of Will, Pinny, of Kane, Negus, of McHenry, and Coffing, of LaSalle, were appointed to examine the credentials of the members, which committee reported the following members as regularly appointed delegates:

Cook,	Archibald Clybourne, Socrates Rand, Henry G. Hubbard, Jonas C. Clark, B. E. Dodson, Wm. H. Davis, George W. Meeker, S. Lisle Smith.
Lake,	Seth Washburn, Robert Easton.
Will,	Hiram Todd, Myron Holmes, W. L. Pierce, Charles D. Daggett, M. Benjamin, S. A. Suets, Amos, Fellows.
DuPage,	I. D. Harmon, D. C. Bush, H. Knickerbacker.
Kane,	Wm. Pinny, —— Millington.
McHenry,	Alfred Negus, I. S. Barnick.
Boone,	Allen Boomer, Wm. Smith.
DeKalb,	Sylvanus Holcomb, J. A. Bill.
LaSalle,	Ebenezer Neff, J. W. Dow, A. A. Fisher, Churchill Coffing, E. R. Scott, H. Gray.
Grundy,	Harlon Twitchell.
Kendall,	Charles N. Mackubin, Lewis B. Judson.
Bureau,	Cyrus Langworthy, Simon Kinney.
McLean,	Zera Patterson, G. B. Larrison, Wm. F. Flagg, J. W. Norriss, K. H. Fell.
Livingston,	Lyman Burget.

After the report of the committee the President addressed the convention in a happy and felicitous manner.

On motion of Hermon Knickerbacker, of Du-Page, the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot for member of Congress, and Meeker, of Cook, Fisher, of LaSalle, and Langworthy, of Bureau, were appointed tellers to count the votes, and report to the Convention.

Whereupon the tellers reported that Giles Spring, of Cook County, received 28 votes, and T. L. Dickey, of LaSalle, received 17 votes.

On motion of *A. A. Fisher, Esq., of LaSalle,* Giles Spring, *of Cook County*, was unanimously selected as the Whig Candidate for Congress of the 4th Congressional District, which motion was received with shouts of acclamation. S. Lisle Smith of Cook County then moved that T. L Dickey, of LaSalle, be unanimously appointed delegate to the Whig National Convention, which motion was received with most enthusiastic approbation.

On motion of M. Coffing, of LaSalle, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Coffing, of LaSalle, Clark, of Cook, and Fellows of Will, were appointed to wait upon Messrs. Spring, and Dickey, and request them to take seats in the Convention.

The committee thus appointed reported that they had discharged their duty, and that Messrs. Spring and Dickey were present. Mr. Dickey being loudly called for, addressed the Convention in strains of noble and patriotic feeling, and was followed by Mr. Spring, who feelingly returned his sincere thanks to the convention for the high honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Smith, of Cook, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions, whereupon the chair appointed Smith of Cook, Larrison of McLean, Knickerbacker, of DuPage, Mackubin, of Kendall, Smith, of Boon, Easton, of Lake, and Grey of LaSalle.

On motion of Clybourne of Cook, the convention empowered Mr. T. L Dickey to appoint a substitute to the National convention, in case he is unable to attend.

S. Lisle Smith, chairman of committee on resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

The Whigs of the Fourth Congressional District assembled for the first time in convention since the formation of the District, deem the present a fitting opportunity for a full expression and promulgation of their political tenets.

It is therefore Resolved by the convention,

1st. That the Congress of the United States is vested by the Constitution with full power to establish a sound and uniform currency—that it is the duty of Congress and not of the several states, to provide for the country, an Institution that will regulate the exchanges and establish that uniformity in the currency so necessary for the prosperity of the People.

2d. That experience has clearly taught that an exclusive metallic currency cannot co-exist with an enlarged or liberal spirit of National or individual Enterprise—and that commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, demand for the advancement of their best interests, a sound, uniform, and mixed currency.

3d. That the expenses of the Government should be defrayed, by imposts upon imports that rival or destroy the productions of American Industry—that the revenue should be so raised as to afford incidental protection—that the revenue should be sufficient, not for wasteful expenditure upon visionary projects but for liberal appropriations for works of National Importance, such as for Light Houses, Harbors, upon our sea coasts and lakes, and for the improvement of the navigation of the great water courses and thoroughfares of the Nation.

4th. That this convention, representing a portion of one of the *new States* of the Union, believe that the Public Lands, whether acquired by cession or by purchase, are a beneficiary trust for the benefit of *all* the States and they view with indignation, the attempt made by Locofoco politicians, to wrest from the *old* States of the Union, the territory acquired by their blood and treasure—*that in behalf of their constituents they spurn the boon offered to their cupidity*—and that they recognize the Distribution of the nett proceeds of the Public Lands to be the only fair and equitable disposition that can be made of the *Common Fund*.

5th. That the experience of the past has clearly developed that a limitation of Executive power and patronage is loudly demanded by the best interests of the Nation.

6th. That this convention, having the most unbounded confidence in the long and well tried services, the lofty and self-sacrificing patriotism, the distinguished ability, the unsullied integrity, and the spotless honor of the Hon Henry Clay of Kentucky cordially recommend him to their fellow Whigs as their candidate for the Presidential Chair—believing in him they will find a true exponent of their principles and a champion worthy of their cause.

7th. That this convention having presented to their fellow Whigs the name of Giles Spring of Cook County as their candidate for Congress, and knowing him to be a man of ability, integrity, and patriotism, pledge themselves to use every effort to secure his triumphant Election.

8th. That the Whigs of this Fourth Congressional District, boldly avowing as their principles, the establishment of a sound and uniform currency—the Protection of American Industry—the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands and the salutary limitation of Executive power, long for the time, when with their noble Leader "Harry of the West" at their van—they will vindicate their fair fame from the taunts of their opponents and secure to the people the benefits and blessings wrested from them by *foul and unnatural Treason*.

Which resolutions were received with thunders of applause.

On motion of H. K. Fell of McLean, a committee of three to reside in La Salle to act as a District Central Committee were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Churchill Coffing, T. L. Dickey, and John C. Champlin.

On motion of Mr. Norriss of McLean, a committee of three to be located at Chicago, be appointed by the convention whose duty it shall be to correspond with the different committees in reference to the approaching canvass, whereupon John Gage, Grant Goodrich and George W. Meeker were appointed that committee.

The convention then resolved that Ottowa should be the place of holding the next convention for this district, and that the ratio be the same as under which this convention is constituted.

On motion Resolved, The proceedings of this convention be published in the Chicago Express, Sangamo Journal and the Whig papers of the district.

On motion of S. L. Smith, the thanks of the convention were presented to Simon Kinney, Esq. of Bureau, President of the Convention, for the able, dignified and impartial manner with which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

On motion the convention adjourned *sine die* with the express understanding that the members should meet at their respective polls on the first Monday in August.

SIMON KINNEY, Prest.

Zera Patterson,
Allen Boomer,
E. Neff, } Vice Prests.

I. D. Harmon,
J. W. Norris, } Sec'ts.

Let the light Shine.

So far as we can collect the public sentiment of the Whig party, there is no intention to contest fiercely the Elections in the apparently adverse States this fall. In many of the decidedly Whig States, and those wherein U. S. Senators are soon to be chosen, a manly effort will be made—for instance, in Tennessee, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts; while Vermont, Louisiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, will probably do well without effort; and some other States promise a fair result—among them Ohio, Illinois, and Mississippi. But in a large number of States—Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, &c. &c.—the result of the Election of 1843 will afford no criterion from which to judge of that of 1844. The Whigs know their strength, and they know it is silently and steadily increasing. They know that the public impatience with and detestation of Tylerism is fomenting daily, and is extending to the allies with which treachery has of late consorted; they know that every month of inaction adds to the number of those who perceive that there must be action, and that of the right kind, if the country is to be restored to that signal prosperity from which it was precipitated by the despotic measures of 1832 and the five following years. Even in distant Missouri and Arkansas, there is a quiet *thinking* in progress which will yet manifest itself in a decided and auspicious change of public sentiment if suffered to go on undisturbed. Col. R. M Johnson could readily secure the votes of those States; but an Eastern man who gets them from a Western one must bid high.

There will be palpable indications, even this year, of the reviving energies and *hopes* of the People. Wherever there shall be offered a clear opportunity to strike a decided blow for the whig cause and in condemnation of treachery and destruction, there a blow will be struck. But every one conversant with the course of our politics understands that there are States where a determined and probably victorious effort will be made by the whigs in '44 which will scarcely exhibit a sign of vitality in '43. To make a desperate struggle and gain by it, if successful, only one branch of a Legislature—incurring responsibility, yet acquiring no power—is just such an enterprise as the Whig party is least fitted for. We wish all to understand, therefore, that we shall not regard the Elections of '43, let them result as they may, as decisive or strongly indicative of the grand result in '44. In '39, with far more urgent inducements to put forth their strength, the whigs scarcely made a show of fight in Maine or Pennsylvania, lost Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, and were beaten largely on the popular vote in New Jersey. The next year they carried all these States—generally by overwhelming majorities.—Like causes will produce like results.

But while we presume that the current year will not generally be one of strong excitement and of desperate party struggle, we believe that it is now that the impressions will be silently made which will be manifested in the results of the next year's contest. Now is the time when information, judiciously imparted, universally disseminated, will sink deep into the public mind. Now is the time to call the public attention to the conflicting measures of the rival parties—the contrasted means by which they seek to promote the public good. Now is the time to scout from the country the shameful falsehood that the whigs struggle to confer privileges on particular classes and not for measures calculated to promote the good of the whole people. Only let this be repelled as it should be, and it will blister the tongues of the knaves who utter it and be driven from the tho'ts of the dupes they now make by it. In short, now is the time when evidence is weighed and truth asserts its legitimate force. The result will be declared in 1844, but the victory may be secured NOW.

Impressed with these views, the publishers of The Tribune are preparing to supply at the lowest possible price to Whigs who will co-operate with them a series of Political Publications treating of all the material questions at issue between the two parties with a frankness and power which must command conviction from the minds of the candid. Among these publications, as we have heretofore announced, are

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENR CLAY. By an arrangement with Mr. Swain, who has got up by far the most complete edition of Mr. Clay's speeches ever published, with an Original Biography of great merit and vividness, we shall publish from his Stereotype Plates an edition of the entire work for *One Dollar*. It is comprised in two large duodecimo volumes of over 1,100 pages, is got up in a beautiful open style so as to be read with ease and pleasure, and is embellished with a Portrait of Mr. Clay, engraved on steel by Prud'homme from Linen's celebrated Painting, a View of Mr. C's. Birthplace, also engraved on steel, and an engraved fac simile of a Letter from Mr. Clay; the whole printed on good paper for $1 per copy, or $84 per hundred. It is believed that no work could be compiled setting forth more clearly, persuasively and fully the measures contended for by the whigs than does this edition of The Life and Speeches of Mr. Clay. Being the candidate of the Whig party for President, the People will read with attention his views on the great questions of public policy which so deeply concern them: and, having read them, the arrows of detraction and misrepresentation will fall harmless at his feet. The Tariff, the Bank Question, the Land Distribution—every important topic of National concern—are here discussed thoroughly and most winningly. Where is the township, the neighborhood, in which some ardent, generous friend of the whig cause will not arm its advocates with some copies of the Life and Speeches of the great Statesman of our time, and thus enable them to answer triumphantly all that may be uttered against him or the Cause? The work will be ready by the 20th of June, and we are perfecting arrangements to forward it to order in any part of the country as early as may be. Our friends will judge whether we can sell such a work at such a price for any thing short of the cash in hand.

2. THE AMERICAN LABORER. We have here collected in a volume of 384 closely printed pages (double columns) the largest mass of matter ever so collected illustrating and triumphantly sustaining the policy of PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY. The Reports of Walter Forward, Harmar Denny, Henry Shaw, Joseph Blunt, &c. &c. with the Speeches of Chas. Hudson, A. H. H. Stuart, William Slade, George Evans, James Tallmadge, and many others: the Messages of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson, and Governors George and De Witt Clinton, D. D. Tompkins, Wm. L. Marcy, Wm. H. Seward, and others, renders this the most complete repository of facts and arguments in support of the Protective Policy ever published. It is evident to the observing that the question of Protection or No Protection is to stand forth prominently in the approaching contest. We cannot evade it if we would—if we do not choose to make it, our adversaries will make it for us. A resolute attempt will be made to destroy the vitality and virtue of the New Tariff in the Congress which assembles this year. *Let us be ready* for the issue thus tendered, and see that the People are ready. The Laborer will be sold for $1 per copy, (complete in one volume) or at $9 per dozen.

3. ATKINSON'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. This work, the most conclusive and masterly defence of the Protective Policy ever published, we have now in press, and will issue it on the 1st of June, as No. 5 of our series of 'Useful Works,' at the low price of twenty-five cents. [The English copy cost $3 and cannot be had at that.]—The Free Trade champions are made by Mr. Atkinson to confound and confute each other—nay, each of them *himself*—by ample quotations at full length from their own works; and the true laws of Political Economy are clearly deduced and applied. An introduction to the American Edition by H. Greeley will apply the principles adduced by Mr. Atkinson to the condition of our own country, and show how the protection of our Industry is essential to our National Independence and prosperity. Five copies will be sent for $1; 100 for $17.

4. A Series of POLITICAL TRACTS by 'Junius,' author of '*The Crisis of the Country*,' and other pungent and effective pamphlets in the contest of 1840, will be published from time to time at this office. No. 1, entitled 'The Test, or Parties tried by their Acts,' being a review of the Proceedings of the last Congress and a triumphant vindication of the conduct of the unawed, unpurchasable Whigs, is now ready. Seldom has so cogent an array of fact and reasoning been compressed into 16 pages. Price 4 cents singly, $3 per 100; $20 per 1000.

5. The Life of Henry Clay, by Epes Sargent, published in a large extra New World, so as to be sent through the mail. Price 8 cents a single copy, $3 per hundred.

☞Orders enclosing cash for any of the above works are respectfully invited. Our whig friends are solicited to form Clubs and aid us in spreading truth before the people. The earlier the proper efforts are made, the more certain they will be to prove effective.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, 160 Nassau st. New York.

The Belleville Advocate says that the Legislature of this State has the power to repeal the Canal law, but such an act would be a violation of vested rights. What are we to understand by this?

Cotton Manufactures.

As it happens with individuals, so it is with nations, that they know not their strength until they are tried.

If any body had predicted in 1828, that our manufacturers, would have mastered English capital, wherever abroad it seemed fittest, he would have been laughed at as a dreamer. "Beggar our people," said a Senator when opposing the Tariff, and you may equal the Cotton establishments of Great Britain; "reduce your labor," said a well informed Englishman, "to our standard, and you may in years become our rivals." We have done neither, and yet we are the rivals of Great Britain, in Cotton Manufactures, in every nation where we are admitted on any thing like equal terms! We ask attention to the testimony of Robert Gregg, of Manchester, England, one of the largest Cotton spinners in the world, on this point. He said, when speaking to an Assembly of Manufacturers:

"There are in the United States 900 cotton mills; a capital of £10,000,000 sterling, ($50,000,000) is invested in the cotton manufacture; they have nearly 40,000 looms, and produce 250,000,000 yards in a year. And I can state also, on the very best authority, that the Lowell mills, which consume 60,000 bales (out of 300,000, the total consumption) produce a greater quantity of yarn and cloth, by each spindle and each loom, in a given time, than is produced by any other mills in the world. They turn off fifty yards a day in all their looms at Lowell, and we all know that no English mills produce any thing like that quantity.

To be sure, they work rather longer hours than we do here. They work at Lowell 73½ hours a week, in other mills in America about 75½ hours. I got a return only last week from a friend of mine who has been at Lowell, of the work performed in the last new mills which have been built there.

We are familiar with the coarse drills that we all used to make immense quantities of at one time to supply pantaloon stuffs for the India and China markets, and now they are used all over America, and which, not very many years ago, the house in which I am concerned used to make and ship to a great extent. The new mills at Lowell produce those at 3½d. per pound from the cotton, 6¾ cts. (in the other mills 7 cents,) which, with the cotton, brings the cost to 9½d. per pound for those articles.

As to the advantages they have over us, I do not exaggerate when I state it at upwards 1d. per pound in cotton alone; the freight to England, and there is our duty and other expenses. In the concern in which I am interested, the extra tax paid, owing the high price of flour, amounts to a tax of £1,000 a year upon our mills as compared with their mills. Then their water-power costs at the highest rate £3 10s. per horse power; while the lowest rate in this country is £12 per horse-power.

I have not the smallest doubt, indeed I am prepared to prove, that they can produce coarse domestic, drills, and every thing of that kind, at least 1½d. cheaper than we can. They have beaten us out of the India and Chinese markets: of course they produce for all their own consumption and, after a little while, I have little doubt that we shall have them introduced very largely here. The last thing they will do is to attack the enemy in his own camp; but I am quite sure we shall see it by and by; *of that I think there can be no doubt*. The rate of wages is considerably higher there; but the great obstacle to the rapid spread of production in the American mill is the difficulty of getting more spinners. *When they get self-acting mules that difficulty vanishes.* We must make up our minds to prepare for the loss of these markets; it is of no use to disguise the fact; it is of no use any of us saying, 'I can hold as long as my neighbor; there is nothing for it but to push the weaker ones to the wall.'

That is an idle and selfish way of expression, (to say no worse of it,) which I regret too many of us have been indulging in. Let us take care that the strong be not also pushed to the wall; because we may depend upon it that, in production, there are stronger countries than we are; and if we are, as a country, the weaker one, we shall go all to the wall together."

When they get self-acting mules—they will compete with us in our own markets! Well—we have them. And *what is more, the prediction of Mr. Gregg is being verified: for a vessel has cleared for Boston to London, with four hundred* bales of drillings on board! The truth is, the old idea about high wages is erroneous. That offers no obstacle. It is a blessing and a benefit to all. Give the laborer a spring, let him feel that the lot which his eye covets may be his, and that he may erect there his neat dwelling place, and cluster around him his loved ones, and be independent, through his toil, and he will do more for his employer than the strongest pauper who lives without hope, and labors without motive. It is moral energy after all which builds up every thing. If we have *that* we may do any thing. Without it we are powerless. But the facts which Mr Gregg mentions speak for themselves, and put at rest this poor and idle fear.

But another reflection forces itself upon the mind. *Whence this success?* Why is it that, young as we are, we are able to compete with so rich and so powerful a people? It is because our manufactures were helped by the nation in the hour of need—it is because the great and the good who foresaw what we could do, if we had the opportunity, gave us that opportunity. How are all their predictions verified! How truly has all come to pass, as they foretold it! And what do we—what do our manufacturers ask—what does the country need—at this time? *Stability. A steady, consistent, wise policy on the part of Government.* That is all that is asked, or needed, not only to enable us "to attack the enemy in his camp," as Mr. Gregg expresses it, but to put the mechanical and manufacturing skill of the country, in a position, where they will not require any protection. It would be a suicidal policy, in every way, to pursue any other course; for under our existing tariff every article of manufacture has been reduced in price, while through it, the nation has obtained a credit which it could not have obtained without it.

We close our remarks on this subject with the observations of the writer in the Boston Daily Ad.

vertisers, who introduced Mr. Gregg's remarks to the notice of the Americans. Publisher.

"All the statements made by Mr. Gregg are believed to be correct. The self-acting mule to which he refers has been introduced, and will doubtless be adopted throughout the country, particularly in the manufacture of fine goods. In every description of cotton and woolen goods, since December, 1841, there have been great reductions in the cost of manufacturing, and I have no doubt they will still greater. Further improvements will be made in the department, not well as in the spinning and weaving of cotton, which will materially reduce the cost of production. The hard times through which we have passed and are passing, have tried us as never our ancestors, and what happened to us in great measure, only in the end gave of high prices, by opening foreign markets for our produce, which could not be done with cotton, yet with a state of apparently the highest prosperity."

Cincinnati Gazette.

LEAD TRADE.

From the Albany Argus.

"Few are fully aware of the immensity of the western lead trade. In the year 1842, the product of all the lead mines in the U. S. was about *thirty-three millions of pounds*, and there millions of this was manufactured of Galena and its vicinity. Nearly all this was down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and from thence in New York and different parts of the world. Lead was first sold at New York at 3l cents per pound. This price is so low, and the supply can be so easily extended in this country, that our mercantile are now engaged in Cincinnati for shipping lead into chemis—and we are now undertaking England in our own ports, and we have been informed by a great lead firm in the city of New York, that they shipped 20,000 pigs of lead in 1843, during the last season, at a profit, and this is only the beginning of the trade from Galena.

"Four years since, there was scarcely a ton of lead sent from the way of Buffalo and Oswego to New York, but during the last year we understand there was something like two millions of pounds. This has arisen from the discovery of new and extensive mines near Black River, 60 miles west of Lake Michigan.

"To encourage this great trade to cease to market in the direction, the Canal Board of '40 and '41 reduced the tolls on 2 miles per mile, every 1000 pounds of lead coming from the west. Under this wise and fostering measure, the lead trade has already reached two millions of pounds to the canal two years, from a trade almost unknown beyond calculation. But the present Canal Board, destroyed this great enterprise by an constitutional right to reduce the tolls, wet, completely, without convention, in the middle of the year 1843, to restore the old rates, and now the tolls are 4 mills and 4 mills, instead of 12 as was only 2 mills; this raising the tolls on that article 50 per cent. We have been informed that even the tolls of 2 mills per mile was deemed a prohibitive tax. But this present year to be adhered to, and no pressure is adequate enough to induce the present Canal Board, the lead of Wisconsin must be entirely cut off from transportation up the Erie Canal, and it goes to market at all, it will seek the valley of the Mississippi—the mighty of the principal and the business of this State. The toll in fact reduces the tolls on lead 75 per cent. We have the happiest effect. It will exclusively in the manufacture in Wisconsin, increase the revenues of the State (for the tolls on the additional number of pounds have to accrue) and would more than counterbalance the decrease on the tolls on the lead, and it would materially add to the ability of Western debtors to pay their Eastern creditors."

The above article will give some idea of the value of the Lead Trade on the Upper Mississippi. Shall this trade be sacrificed to carry out the theoretical doctrines of free trade? Our neighbors of the Region think the miners should have their diggings and open farms, and thus increase the already over-production of agriculture.

A PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLES.

The discussion which has grown out of the Tariff question, shows our opponents on this subject, as well as on many others, to be a *party without principles*. This is most clearly illustrated in the answers of Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Cass, Col. Johnson, and Mr. Calhoun, to the Indiana interrogatories, published in the State Register of the 5th inst. On the great question of protection, the boiling interests of the country by tariff-laws—a question acknowledged to be one of the most prominent questions before the American People—among these distinguished candidates for the Presidency, there is an entire contrary of views. They have no principle which they all hold in common on this subject. And yet the party are pledged to support either of these men for President who shall receive the nomination of the "Democratic National Convention!" Is there not abundant proof here, that our opponents are a party, are without principles? Let the reader look back to the declaration of the State Register on this subject. If the Register is to be believed, democ is against any protection to our manufacturing interests. Such is the Register's democracy. Now what is the democracy of Col. Johnson, "the living Hero of the Thames," on this point? In his letter, published in the State Register, an extract from which we here copy—viz:

"Be facing such a tariff, I think it a good policy and consistent with an equitable consideration for every interest, that duty should be laid with adaptation to manufactures and mechanics, and manufacture so as to be not calculated to abandonment and profitable, and which are of essential and general use.

"Thus, the duties on the articles of cotton and wool, and most electrically good, and of those can be manufactured, are raise great national revenues, and now up duties, and manufacture, the patriot's hope would be accomplished. It is the true democratic doctrine, as far as I understand it, to give that moderate protection to agriculture and manufacture, and thus give universal satisfaction to all classes, manufacture, by obtaining a general advantage, equally regarding every interest and every class. We are great consumers of wool, I speak for myself. I am equally the friend of all, and the enemy of none, and I hope, I shall continue so. I hope, I shall continue to be the friend of all, equally desirous to every interest and every interest of the common country."

MR. BOTTS AND THE PRESIDENT.

In the Richmond Whig, Mr. Botts, one of our opponents on article respecting some charges made against the President by Mr. Botts, to the following effect:—

"Mr. President, I have been ready for two months to reply, yet I have from the 5th of March, till then, much, and I have not yet had time to do it. I have said, and I now repeat, that the President has uttered him any office within my knowledge, or belief, or information, since I have been in Congress.

"What has John Tyler Botts from time to time said of the President.

To those charges the Madisonian made answer, upon the authority of the President himself, that he had never spoken to Mr. Botts, on the position and views of the President, in relation to the matters charged.

Mr. Botts, then rose and in the Richmond Whig of the 10th inst, reiterating the charge, in the following words. The charges are embraced in the following extracts:

"On the night of the 3d of March, Mr. Tyler came to my room, and said to me, that he had received from half the nights on various subjects, public, political, and personal, and that the result of the interview was the establishment of a National Bank. Tyler was a strong reason then to suppose that there would be a bill in the Senate on that question, which he both approved, and was for it. "Tyler, it will afford you a glorious opportunity of vindicating your fame as a statesman, and of an immortal so indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and the success of the Democratic party; it will fix the honor under a weight of obloquy, and it will place you in a position, I said, "Tyler, you are pledged, I said, "Tyler, there is no place at above I seem to give you, and as you have so long been a Democrat, and I have been a Whig, I feel that I ought to be a Democrat, and I am make a sacrifice, or of yielding all his former opinions and principles, and adopting those of Tyler.

On the next morning, a number of gentlemen were called to see the President, and he showed of a Bank, to I supposed, with a view of accepting the Bank, and I supposed that he would give it he should have to decide the question as the President, and I said to him, "Tyler, I have come to them: "You need not indulge any fears on this subject, Tyler will go with you." "Well, Tyler, you for a Bank?" "Come," said Mr. Tyler, don't interrupt me, I am for the Bank." "Well, Tyler?" "Why," said I "I can't commit you any further than I have already committed myself." "Well, since we."

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Tyler, "I'll tell you this much—if I am called on to give the veto I will give it, and I will give it on the ground of my opinions that I may at any former period have entertained or expressed, and I will give it on the ground of Virginia. I am now a National Representative of Virginia

WHIG CANDIDATES.

We feel great pleasure in referring to the Whig candidates for Congress. The selections are excellent. If elected, no State in the Union will be better represented. JOHN J. HARDIN, O. H. BROWNING, CYRUS WALKER, GILES SPRING, J. L. D. MORRISON, and JUSTIN HARLAN, are among the most talented citizens of Illinois. In point of qualifications to represent our people in Congress, their competitors stand at an almost immeasurable distance below them.

☞There is some trouble in the loco foco camp in the fourth District. It is now insisted on by many of the leading members of the party that the Convention which nominated Wentworth was "packed"—and hence their determination not to support the nominee. Gen. TURNEY is a candidate for Congress in that District.

The largest County Convention ever held in this State, recently came off in Madison county. The People there have taken such measures as will ensure harmony in supporting a whig county ticket. They know that the whigs are oftener defeated by divisions than by numbers. There is a glorious stock of whigs in Madison county.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, states that some of the loco foco candidates for the Legislature in the counties in that neighborhood, declare themselves in favor of a United States Bank—a considerable portion of their party being friendly to the establishment of such an institution.

J. L. D. MORRISON, Esq. is a candidate for Congress in the first district. He is a talented young man—very popular—and will give "handsome Bob" a hard run, if he does not beat him. Bob has nothing to save him but his party, and the fortune he has made in "rail-roading."

J. N. MCDOUGAL, Esq. is the loco nominee for Congress for this District. He was nominated by the adjourned Convention held at Pekin, as "the best chance." And a poor "chance" it is at best.

The Quincy Herald frequently speaks in terms of reproach of the Bankrupt Law. Does not the Herald know that both Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, its political favorites, are the fast friends of a Bankrupt law?

The State Register now pretends that it is against State Banks. We say *pretends*, because it is not many weeks since it declared itself in favor of resuscitating the charters of both the State and Illinois Banks. Whenever the services of the Register are wanted by its loco friends in behalf of those institutions, they can doubtless be had.

OREGON.

Col. Johnson is entirely opposed to the views of his democratic rival, John C. Calhoun, in regard to the project of taking military possession of Oregon Territory. The Colonel, in remarking upon this subject, alluded to the rapid growth of the Great West of which he had been an eye witness, to the fact that in a few years there would be twenty-nine States in this Union—that our enterprising population would soon pass over the Rocky Mountains—that when we had paid our State debts, "and we should pay them when we were disposed and able to do so," we would have a rail road across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific—and when there he didn't know whether we should throw a bridge across to Kamschatka, or carry on commerce by means of steamboats. He had seen improvements, advances of civilization in the West, which at one time would have been regarded almost as wonderful as those he had enumerated.

So much for Col. Johnson's democracy on this subject; and which is certified by the State Register as being the *genuine* democracy.

On the other hand, John C. Calhoun, another genuine democratic candidate, is opposed altogther to the Oregon project—thinks it should be left in possession of the Indians, British and Buffaloes—and that if any father has sons who are candidates for the penitentiary, "in God's name he would say to them, go to Oregon."

Now, the question is, which is the pure, genuine, democratic doctrine in this case?—Will the Register enlighten its readers?

VAGARIES OF LOCO FOCOISM.

Is it not curious that the loco foco party should deny and denounce all their own progeny? They put down the U. S. Bank, and created litters of Banks, which flooded the country with their paper. See what we have done, said the locos, to stimulate business, raise prices, and benefit the people! Contrast prices and times with those under the U. S. Bank, and understand what we have done for you! Down go their Bank bubbles—trade is prostrated—industry paralyzed—thousands are ruined—produce is rotting on the farmers hands! What now say the patriot locos? See what these State Banks have done—these rascally whig banks—owned by Whigs—got up by whigs—managed by whigs—and for which whigs are responsible—although they denounced their institution—anticipated their effects—and warned the people of the results which would follow their establishment!

Is it not from facts like these, that the Rev. O. A. Brownson, in the *Democratic Review*—a leading loco foco of Massachusetts—has given it as his deliberate opinion, that "there is not sufficient intelligence among the people to enable them to govern themselves?" This distinguished democrat makes the above declaration in so many words. But we have this apology for him: he has formed his judgment from the avowed opinions and acts of his own party—and not from those of the whigs.

TO THE YOUNG MEN

Of our party we look for active exertions during the coming canvass. "Old men for counsel, young men for war," is a true adage, whether applied to politics or war. We have argument, truth, and experience on our side, and these weapons well used cannot fail of success.

THE DOCUMENTS!!!

We commend to the notice of whig politicians the article from the New York Tribune on the first page of this paper. For a very small sum, our young whigs, and our old whigs, can be put into possession of documents, which will enable them to meet their opponents on every point, and to carry the war effectually into the enemy's camp. These documents contain facts which ought to be known to every voter. Clubs can obtain them on moderate terms. The county committees should lose no time in sending for supplies.

The Democrats want an economical Government, with the expenses reduced to the last cent, and then they are willing to raise an amount sufficient to meet the expenses.—*Chicago Dem.*

You are most undoubtedly becoming very economical just at this time. The last chance your party had at the Treasury you spent something like 35 millions of dollars a year—and in the course of Mr. Van Buren's administration you expended something like FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars more than the amount of revenue received by government during the same period. This talk about economy comes with an admirable grace from a loco foco editor!

ORLANDO B. FICKLIN,

Is the nominee of the Democratic Convention held in the Third District. We have no acquaintance with Mr Ficklin, but believe he has the confidence of the Democratic party.

Belleville Advocate.

The "confidence" of our opponents is easily acquired. Two years and a half ago, Mr. Ficklin was a whig. At the session of the Legislature thereafter, Mr. Ficklin was fickle in his support of the whig party. He was elected for the last session as a loco, and we believe went for all loco measures. It appears very clear to us, that Mr. Ficklin has long had his heart upon a seat in Congress, and he has adopted the only means by which he could hope to obtain one—that is, by joining our opponents. That they should thrust aside their veteran soldiers and give the nomination to a raw recruit, is their business. If they are satisfied with his nomination, we are.

☞The "Juliet Signal" of the 31st ult. contains an address from eight delegates to the loco foco Convention lately held in that town, "to the Democrats of the fourth Congressional District," detailing frauds and schemes practiced in that Convention, and which has compelled them, as honest men, to denounce it. The address is written with great ability.

☞Does Mr. KITCHELL, of Montgomery believe that O. B. Ficklin—a democrat of yesterday—is the favorite among his party, in the third District, for a seat in Congress? Does he believe that this system of advancing new recruits over the heads of veteran soldiers, is approved by any considerable portion of his party? Is there not, rather, in the success of O. B. Ficklin at the Convention, evidence of political juggling?

THE REGISTER AND BELLEVILLE ADVOCATE.

The Register recently denied that Shields had provided himself with an extra number of delegates in the Kaskaskia Convention—and in the same paper partially admitted the fact, but insisted that if the delegation had been purged, it would not have affected the strength of either Shields or Reynolds. The Belleville Advocate replies to the Register in the following article:

The convention was called in pursuance of a recommendation of the Democratic members of the Legislature, from this district and each county was to send as many delegates as it had members in the General Assembly.—There were *twenty three* members of the legislature residing in the district as follows:

Madison county had	1 Senator	3 Representatives
St. Clair	1	3
Monroe	1	1
Randolph	1	1
Bond	1	2
Clinton	0	1
Washington	1	1
Perry	0	1
Union	1	1
Alexander	0	1
Jackson	0	1

It was the understanding of the friends of Gov. Reynolds and of the other candidates so far as known to the public till the convention met that it would consist of twenty-three delegates and *no more*. The counties of Washington, Clinton and Perry all three vote together for a Senator, and although the Senator resides in Washington county which is the largest county, still it was thought proper that each county, should be consulted in the selection of the Senatorial delegate. Each of said three counties appointed one regular delegate but no two agreeing upon the Senatorial, the three regular delegates from those counties met on the morning the convention was to assemble, and appointed the one recommended by Washington county as the Senatorial delegate. When the convention assembled it was found to the great surprise of probably all the candidates, save *one*, that several counties which were for Shields had *double* delegations.

Alexander County had two delegates for Shields, Jackson 2, Perry 2, Clinton 1 extra delegate for Shields, the regular delegate for Reynolds. Neither of the above four counties were entitled to more than one delegate according to the principle upon which the convention was called, yet all these *extra* delegates, four in number, which made the convention consist of 27, instead of 23 members, who were permitted to take their seats, were *all* for Shields.

It is not true as stated by the Register that purging the Convention would not have affected the relative strength of Shields, and Reynolds. Not one of the *extra* delegates was in favor of Reynolds, unless it be said that Union county was doubly represented which sent two delegates for him. Union and Alexander counties together send two Representatives and one Senator to the Legislature, Union is much the largest county and the Senator and one Representative reside there, consequently her right to two delegates was much better than that of Alexander, but admitting that Reynolds did get one extra delegate from Union—Bond county was in the same situation and had two delegates both opposed to him.—So that Shields made *four* and Reynolds *nothing* by extra delegates.

COMMENT.

What must be the *character* of a press when its falsehoods are so glaring that it own political friends have to correct and denounce them?

☞The Register has at length taken ground against Gov. Reynolds and Ex-Secretary Trumbull, as it was bound to do. It asserts in substance, that Mr. Shields had a majority of the Convention at Kaskaskia pledged to him; but that he was swindled out of the nomination by the plan of getting some of Shields' friends to vote on the first ballot for Smith—when the "gull trap was sprung," by Reynolds' men voting for Smith, and Smith was nominated. Query, what "gull" was "caught in this trap?"

VISIT OF COL. JOHNSON.

Col. JOHNSON arrived in this city on Friday afternoon, and took lodgings at the American House, where he was called on by our citizens, without distinction of party, who were gratified in being able to show, that however much many of them might differ with him on political matters, they appreciated his services in behalf of our common country.

On Saturday morning the three independent companies of this city, appeared under arms and in uniform, and after escorting our distinguished visitor through the principal streets, they proceeded to the capitol. He was welcomed to our city by a neat congratulatory address from T. J. CAMPBELL, Esq. which was followed by a long and interesting reply from Col. JOHNSON. The speech of the latter, generally related to scenes in which he had taken part—was rather of a miscellaneous character—and was well received by our citizens. Col. JOHNSON is not an orator—but a man of strong mind; and could not be said to be eloquent except when he was engaged in refuting and denouncing the calumnies of those who had endeavored to destroy the reputation of the great and good man, under whose directions he had achieved immortal honors at the battle of the Thames. Even at this late day, the whigs present were gratified with the testimony which Col. JOHNSON bore to the BRAVERY, GENERALSHIP, and HONOR of his old commander in arms. If his words did not fall like molten steel upon the consciences of some of his hearers, we are mistaken.

In the evening, the "Democratic Association," (as it is called,) of this city, presented a cane with an address to Col. JOHNSON.—He replied in his usual pleasant manner, and again reiterated his statements in regard to the deceased PATRIOT, SOLDIER and STATESMAN, Gen. HARRISON.

The crowd which attended these proceedings was not as great as we had anticipated. This was no doubt owing in some measure to the manner in which the arrangements for the reception was gotten up—which were of a party character;—but probably more to what we apprehend is the fact—that Col. J's. presence was not desired here by the leaders of the party. They are committed against him. It is true, they say they will support him, if nominated by the National Convention; but they do not regard such an event as hardly among the possibilities. Col. JOHNSON, however, is strong with *the mass* of his party—and if a poll were to be held by them in this State, to designate their candidate for the Presidency, he would leave all his competitors far in the rear. Col. JOHNSON is too *honest* a man to suit *the leaders* of his party.

Col. J. left on Sunday evening for Shelbyville.

opponents are sensible, and hence their labor to reduce, if possible, in the estimation of the community, in point of talent, political knowledge, and capacity to represent efficiently their wants, the whig candidates. This is useless labor on their part, and the results of the August election will prove it to be so.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE TARIFF.—The Charleston Mercury finds it difficult to understand Mr. Van Buren's views on this subject; it says:

"If a man will go out and try to measure the shadow of a tree top, in a windy day, he will find two difficulties—first, to fix the exact place where it begins, and second, to fix the exact place where it ends. We have experienced a little of this in assigning the boundaries to Mr. Van Buren's principles of tariff taxation—they all seem to be in motion."

☞The Register says that the whigs are opposed to taking possession of Oregon. Will the editors of that paper tell their readers what opinions are held and avowed on this subject by one of its candidates for the presidency, Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN?"

Journal Extra.

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For a single number, (in advance in all cases,)	37 cents.
For three numbers, to one address,	$1 00
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For twenty " "	5 00
For fifty " "	10 00

It will be seen that the terms as above published vary somewhat from those published in the prospectus.

☞ We have published the four first numbers of the EXTRA JOURNAL. The work was undertaken by the desire of many whig members of the Legislature and other whig citizens who were at the seat of government last winter; but we regret to say that the patronage already received falls far short of defraying the expenses of the publication. We commend this matter to the whigs thro'-out the State. War cannot be carried on successfully without its "*sinews*"—as every man knows.